

EUROPE AWAKENING TO SUFFRAGE WAR

Trip of American Delegates to
Budapest Congress Reveals
Sentiment in Many Lands.

GERMAN WOMEN WORKERS

Invade Men's Labor Field Be-
cause of Enforced Military
Service—Bohemia Facing
Peculiar Political Row.

Budapest, June 24.—We wondered, as our train sped across Germany, whether the women had heard of the Emperor's famous dictum—three spheres only for women—the Church, the kitchen and the nursery—for everywhere they seem to have got so completely out of the places assigned to them by his majesty. We saw them making roads, using shovel and pick side by side with men. We saw them leading hay without masculine assistance, one on the top with a pitchfork distributing the load, another on the ground with a pitchfork sending it up. And all the way across this magnificent country were hundreds of women doing all the different kinds of farm work, with not a man in sight, while in the cities no burdens are considered too heavy for them. Nine millions are earning a living for themselves and their families, in order that the vast army and navy may be maintained, and this year the Emperor has drawn 30,000 additional men from the work of peace to that of war, whose places must be filled by women.

It was a happy thought that the peaceful army of women which was moving on to Budapest should bivouac for a few days at the cities along the route, not to lay them waste, but to bring fellowship and good cheer to their women and to remind their men that the demand for suffrage reaches around the world. So for two days and nights the famous hospitality of the women of Berlin was extended to the delegates from Finland, Sweden, Denmark, Iceland; those who crossed the channel from Great Britain and joined the pilgrims from The Netherlands; those from France and Belgium; and practically all from the United States. There was a big picnic meeting the first night, and a large dinner party the second, and between the two were garden parties, luncheons, drives and visits to educational and industrial institutions managed by and for women.

Then the party moved on to beautiful Dresden for another royal welcome and an enthusiastic night meeting in the great Exposition Hall. Afternoon tea was served across from the old palace in the Royal Garden, one of the largest parks in the world—a rapid walker cannot cross it in three hours. It was formerly the hunting ground of the kings of Saxony, and it is a happy circumstance that throughout Europe, even in Russia, the magnificent parks that once were used exclusively by rulers for their own pleasure are now open to the whole people and splendidly maintained by the State.

Sanatorium Without Medicine.

A feature of the Dresden sojourn was a visit to the renowned Lahmann Sanatorium, high up in the hills of the "Saxon Switzerland," where every disease of afflicted humanity is said to be cured without medicine, by electricity, massage, proper diet, light, air and every kind of bath ever invented. An entire article could not describe the life that goes on in the thirty villas which comprise the institution, and it would not need the advertisement as it has at present 875 patients and between 7,000 and 8,000 are treated annually. We were most interested in the large number of "obesity cases," and we wondered why the women did not turn and slay us as we watched and commented on them exercising in a single garment out in the grounds. Many cures (are said to be effected at from \$30 to \$50 a week, and nothing done that a patient of intelligence and determination could not do at home.

A delightful trip was made to the ancient castle at Meissen, with luncheon on its lofty heights, and the Dresden visit ended with an evening reception at the Women's Club, now three years old, with 500 members, the first ever formed in that city, and the only one in Germany outside of Berlin. The women are just beginning to acquire the right habit. Perhaps the most interesting, if not the most agreeable, experience was at Prague, the capital of Bohemia. By the time of reaching there nerves and tempers were a little on edge from fatigue, loss of sleep and, it is barely possible, a slight overeating. The bitter feud between Czechs and Germans extends to the women, and the entertainment of the delegates was in the hands of the Czechs. Some of us got into a German hotel by mistake, and had to hustle out. As the government is Czechish, we were to be received in the Town Hall by the Mayor and City Council.

Mayor of Prague Was "Ill."

The Mayor had one of those sudden attacks of illness which sometimes afflict mayors in the United States when suffrage conventions are to be welcomed, and something happened to all the aldermen except three. The formalities took place, however, and then we were escorted through this rare old hall of the fourteenth century. The Mayor redeemed himself by presenting to each delegate, with his "best compliments," a large album of etchings of this most beautiful city. The reception committee undertook to exhibit its beauties by a walking tour through its bowdlerized streets, with occasional climbs of a hundred or more steps, but in a little while the American contingent melted away and reappeared riding gayly in carriages at one-crown-fifty by the hour, with a 4-cent tip.

There is not space to draw on the guidebook for original descriptions, after the fashion of correspondents, but it is a travel-hardened tourist who does not feel a thrill in this city, so old that its history goes back into mythology, a centre of civilization and culture a century and more before America was discovered. Here is the oldest Jewish cemetery in Europe. The tomb of Tycho Brahe, the

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MRS. CARRIE CHAPMAN CATT, PRESIDENT OF THE INTERNATIONAL WOMAN SUFFRAGE ALLIANCE (IN CENTRE), COMING OUT OF THE MUSIC HALL AFTER OPENING THE CONGRESS AT BUDAPEST, JUNE 15.



great astronomer, who died in 1601, is here, and next year a colossal monument to John Huss will be unveiled in the square where he thundered forth his reform doctrines at the beginning of the fifteenth century. It seems strange that the magnificent cathedral and palace and the many gates and towers could have been preserved through the Thirty Years' War and the countless other conflicts. Impoverished by the nobility, whose palaces crown its hills, held in subjection by the Austrian government, the glory of Bohemia has long since passed away. Under Austrian laws women cannot hold a political meeting or form a political society, and woman suffrage comes under this head, so they can work only through a "committee." The visitors were not received in Prague as suffragists, but only as distinguished guests, and the public meeting in the handsome Palace of Industry, where every speaker talked about "votes for women," was merely one to greet them as they passed through the city. The delegates will not soon forget it. A dinner preceded it, which ended at 9 o'clock, a fine concert followed and the speaking began at 10:30. After brief remarks from the representatives of various countries, Mme. Bozena Vikova-Kuneticka, who was elected to the parliament last fall, took the floor at 11:30. She held it till 1 a. m. and the delegates had a seven-hour journey to make to Vienna the next morning. This lady never has taken her seat in the parliament, for one reason because no session has been held since her election. None is probable in the future because the German members, although a small minority, shout, scream, stamp, pound on the desks and keep up such a noise that no business can be transacted, so in five years there have been only three sessions of twelve days each.

Lost Vote by Not Using It.

In former years, when few men could vote, qualified women also had the right. They did not attempt to make any use of it until recent years, when the feminist movement reached Bohemia. Then the men in power said that as they had never exercised the right they did not want to be bothered with it. The upper house is appointed by the Emperor and has the veto power. There are five kinds of suffrage for the lower house, and while every man has a vote a few of the upper classes can elect more members than the masses of the lower classes, so universal suffrage for men is largely a sham.

The prospect for women, therefore, is not encouraging, but a large number of both Czech and German women belong to suffrage "committees." The minor parties have declared for woman suffrage, but the government has announced that women shall neither vote nor hold office, and petitions not only from suffrage organizations but from those of men also, Czechs and Germans, have been rejected by the parliamentary committee, although the law says "every one shall have the right to vote."

There was never such a campaign for the election of a woman as that made for Mme. Bozena Vikova-Kuneticka, not only by the women, but by the men of the Progressive, Radical and National Socialist parties and a portion of the Liberals. The rest of them put up the Mayor and the Social Democrats a woman. Three candidates made a second election necessary, when Mme. Vikova was the victor by many votes. She is a woman of great ability, an author and the leader of the feminist movement.

The women here go head over heels into the various parties, and thus add to the usual animosity of men against their cause the hostility of political feuds, which are stronger in this part of Europe than anywhere else. They insist that it is only through party alliance they can gain their ends, but as they do not get anything they have no proof of their assertion. One of the Socialist leaders in Austria described it as "a country of absolutism tempered by disorder." As we sat in the magnificent house of parliament, in Vienna, and looked down on the assembled Deputies, the lady who accompanied us said that she had seen them clinch and fight on the floor.

Emperor Francis Joseph for Suffrage.



MME. BOZENA VIKOVA-KUNETICKA
Elected to the Parliament of Bohemia.



FRAU MARIE STRITT.
German suffragist leader.

strong that the women of Vienna found no difficulty in arranging for one of the largest and most brilliant suffrage meetings ever held in continental Europe to greet the delegates for Budapest. The superb music hall was filled to its limit with a typically enthusiastic audience of these southern countries, and here, as everywhere on our journey, 95 per cent were women, only a scattering of men, and mostly standing at the edges. The men are not yet ready to grant the suffrage to women, and if the question had to be submitted to them, as it does in the United States, the victory would be long deferred; and even though resting with the parliament, as it does, it still seems far away. There can be no doubt, however, that the feminist movement has reached Southern Europe and is rapidly spreading among the women of the middle classes. It has scarcely touched the aristocratic and wealthy classes, and it goes without saying that the three or four archduchesses and others of the nobility will not permit universal suffrage for women to be added to that for men as long as they can help it, which will not be forever.

Dr. Shaw for America.

The English version of the invitations to this great public meeting in Vienna said it would be addressed by "the most renowned foreign leaders," and the United States was quite willing to be represented here as elsewhere by the national president, Dr. Anna Shaw. A ride in private automobiles about this city of vast spaces and splendid buildings and monuments was a part of the entertainment, and there were luncheons and teas without number. The largest department store gave a luncheon each day, and one was given by "Wiener Mode," the well known fashion magazine, while a big café offered a breakfast.

The dinner of the Austrian Woman Suffrage Committee in the great marble and gold Haus der Industrie (Home of the Guilds), a handsome entertainment, was attended by nearly a thousand guests, who were wildly enthusiastic over the speeches, and if the Austrian government could have been present they would have realized that the law forbidding public assemblies of women for political purposes is already obsolete. Everywhere the Austrian suffragists confide with the name of Maria Theresa, the country's greatest ruler, and were she alive to-day one might almost believe that she would put herself at the head of this peacefully militant army of women.

The delegation had been accumulating size like an immense snowball as it rolled along through Germany, Bohemia, Austria and into Hungary. Those who came from the big meeting of the International Council of Women in Paris insisted that we had missed the greatest event of the kind in history, and we assured them we had been making history. At this writing all have assembled in Budapest, how many it is not yet known, but probably a thousand accredited representatives will take part in the seventh congress of the International Woman Suffrage Association, which has been started, enjoyed to-day the novelty of holding services in the woods. The regular morning service was conducted in a grove in the north end of town.

An orchestra and a volunteer chorus of birds in the nearby trees aided the choir in carrying out the musical programme. The Rev. Edgar S. Wiers, the pastor, preached an appropriate sermon on "Tramping the Highway, the Byway and the Wayside." This was to have been the final service of the church for the summer, but the congregation was so pleased with to-day's arrangements that other gatherings of the kind may be held.

PILGRIMS AT MONMOUTH

Many There to Celebrate 135th
Anniversary of Battle.

MEMORIES OF WASHINGTON

Marker on Field Tells How He
Swore at General Lee for
Retreat Order.

[From The Tribune Correspondent.]
Ashbury Park, N. J., June 25.—Patriotism was in the ascendant at Ashbury Park to-day, and in nearly every church a sermon was preached in commemoration of the 135th anniversary of the Battle of Monmouth. These services were attended by hundreds of pilgrims now here for the three-day celebration arranged by the local chapter of the Sons of the American Revolution. On the beach front patriotic concerts were given.

Many visitors this afternoon went to Tenent, where services were held on the lawn of the old Tenent Church, which figured prominently in the Battle of Monmouth, the church being utilized as a temporary hospital for the Continental troops.

Thousands gathered about the ancient church, built about 1750, and listened to the addresses by the pastor, the Rev. Dr. Frank R. Symmes, and Attorney General Edmund Wilson, whose father, Dr. Thaddeus Wilson, for years was the pastor of the old Shrewsbury Presbyterian Church, which also figured in Revolutionary history.

From Tenent the pilgrims went to the Monmouth battlefield, near Freehold, to Englishtown, where General Washington made his headquarters in the Village Hotel, which is still being run as a hotel, and to Mollie Pitcher's well, near the monument erected on the battlefield. It was from this well, some histories say, that Mollie Pitcher, the wife of a gunner in Washington's army, carried water to the fighting Continentals, and after her husband had been killed took his place at the cannon. At the dinner here yesterday, given by the local chapter of the Sons of the American Revolution, Mrs. John R. Weeks said Monmouth County could claim the honor of having produced the first suffragette in the person of Mollie Pitcher.

The pilgrims visited the spot where a marker says General Washington swore at General Charles Lee, whose order to retreat almost brought disaster to the American Army. Washington arrived noon after Lee had issued the order. He assumed command, and, rallying the army, gained a victory over the British.

It was in the Village Hotel in Englishtown that Washington wrote his famous order for a court-martial which resulted in the expulsion of General Lee from the army.

BIRDS CHOIR FOR CHURCH

Chirp from Trees During Ser-
vices Held in Montclair Woods.

[From The Tribune Correspondent.]
Montclair, N. J., June 25.—The congregation of Unity Church, banished from its own edifice by reason of repairs that have been started, enjoyed to-day the novelty of holding services in the woods. The regular morning service was conducted in a grove in the north end of town.

An orchestra and a volunteer chorus of birds in the nearby trees aided the choir in carrying out the musical programme. The Rev. Edgar S. Wiers, the pastor, preached an appropriate sermon on "Tramping the Highway, the Byway and the Wayside." This was to have been the final service of the church for the summer, but the congregation was so pleased with to-day's arrangements that other gatherings of the kind may be held.

PROTEST "SPECIAL" PLAN

Organizations Object to Shift
of Aqueduct Police.

WOULD INJURE CITY FORCE

Reform Association and Citi-
zens Union Head Opposition
to Dowling Ordinance.

When the ordinance introduced by Alderman Frank Dowling, Tammany leader, proposing that members of the temporary police force of the Board of Water Supply become members of the regular city police force, comes up before the Board of Aldermen to-morrow those who vote upon it will have been informed of the opposition to the ordinance by the Citizens Union and the Civil Service Reform Association. A letter setting forth the reasons for opposition by the Citizens Union has been sent by that organization to every member of the Board of Aldermen, in which it is stated that "this ordinance would transfer to the city police force more than 200 men who have never met the requirements that must be met by those who take the regular civil service examinations" and that "the efficiency of the police force would be injured by permitting any man to enter the uniformed ranks who have not complied with all the requirements."

The Citizens Union's letter says, in part: "The efficiency of the police force would be injured by permitting any man to enter the uniformed ranks who have not complied with all the requirements. What benefit this ordinance would be to the members of the Board of Water Supply police should not have weight against the general public interest, and is more than offset by the unfairness to those who have applied for the regular civil service examinations for city patrolman and are entitled to be appointed in the regular order. Furthermore, we are advised that the proposed ordinance is illegal. It violates the provisions of the state constitution establishing the merit system in the civil service law and the greater New York charter."

The Civil Service Reform Association has issued a statement in regard to the proposed ordinance in which it says:

"The association has sent letters to the members of the Board of Aldermen urging the defeat of the Dowling ordinance for the following reasons: "First—The test through which aqueduct patrolmen obtained their positions was not of so high a grade as that required for patrolmen of the Police Department."

"Second—The aqueduct patrolmen did not have to undergo a searching character investigation, to which all candidates for the position of patrolmen in the Police Department must submit."

"Third—The age limit for entrance is not the same, being twenty-nine in the case of patrolmen and thirty-five years in the case of patrolmen of the aqueduct."

"Fourth—The Civil Service Commission has recognized the qualifications for the position of aqueduct patrolman as of a lower grade, and for this reason recently refused to approve a transfer of the aqueduct police force to the Police Department."

"Fifth—The ordinance does not conserve the interests of the city, and is unfair to the 700 persons on the eligible list for patrolman who have gone through the regular test and are now waiting appointment."

DEATH RATE DEFIES HEAT

Warm Weather Fails to Boost
Unusually Low Mortality.

The infant mortality figures given out by the Health Department for last week were most encouraging, according to the position of the city, despite the heat and humidity during a part of the week. There were only 133 deaths of babies under one year of age in greater New York, which was twenty-nine less than the number who died for the corresponding week of last year.

Of diarrheal diseases there were only 25 deaths, against 32 in the same time last year. A great part of this decrease was in the Borough of Manhattan, where there were only 98 deaths, as against 124 in the corresponding week of 1912. There are now recorded so far this year 73 fewer deaths from all causes in the greater city of babies under one year than there were last year up to the same date.

The improvement this year appears still greater when the death rate is given. For the first twenty-five weeks of last year the death rate of infants per 1,000 births was 103.1; for the first twenty-five weeks of this year it is only 99.8.

BURNED TRAYS A CLEW TO \$100,000 GEM THEFT

Partly Destroyed Receptacles
Found in Cellar of Looted
Fifth Avenue Store.

M. SOLVE MYSTERY SOON

Commissioner Dougherty Says
Developments May Come "In
a Day or So."—Firm Was
Insured for \$250,000.

The discovery of half burned jewel trays in the cellar of Udall & Ballou's jewelry establishment, No. 574 Fifth avenue, yesterday led Deputy Police Commissioner Dougherty and Acting Captain Jones to believe they had evidence that might soon lead to something definite in the solution of the mysterious robbery of Friday night or Saturday morning, when the jewellers were robbed of from \$75,000 to \$100,000 worth of pearls, diamonds and other precious stones.

Circumstantial evidence, at least, pointed to the conclusion that the burning of the trays caused the fire which, seen from the outside, caused a policeman to send in an alarm at 5:34 o'clock Friday night, an hour and twenty-nine minutes after the last employee left the place. Another fact of importance, in the light of the foregoing, was the construction of the trays, which seem to have been emptied by some one familiar with such matters.

In each ring tray are rods on which the rings are strung. To release a ring a button must be pressed. Such a tray, of which there were five, could be emptied in five minutes by one who knew how. The cases containing larger pieces of jewelry, such as bracelets, pendants, earrings and stomachers, would take even longer, and there were thirteen trays in all.

It seemed as though the robber or robbers had taken the trays from an unlocked safe—for Miss Emily Elizabeth Lucey, the designer, whose duty it was to lock the safe, remembers only having closed the door, without having turned the combination—and then took them to the cellar, where, after being emptied, an attempt was made to burn them.

Deputy Commissioner Dougherty would confirm all information in only the most general way, but he admitted on leaving the place, where he and his assistants had worked the greater part of the day, that he felt elated over the prospect of reaching the bottom of the mystery in "a day or so."

He refused to admit the finding of the trays, but was definitely informed that several of the missing cases were found. In the ruins were also found springs and the other metal parts used in the manufacture of jewel trays which corresponds with the cases that held the precious stones when they were placed in the safe in front of the store on Friday night by Miss Lucey.

Henry A. Kirby, secretary and sales manager, told the detectives that after Miss Lucey had left the store he went to the cellar to look after the vault there, after which he returned to the main floor and left, about 6:30 o'clock, securely locking the street door after him. By this burglar alarm system which is used on the building, the closing of the outer door signified to the protective agency that the store was closed for the night. Captain Daily of Fire Patrol No. 3, in West 20th street, responded to the alarm for No. 574 Fifth avenue, sent in from a fire box at Fifth avenue and 48th street, a block and a half away, at 7:34 o'clock on Friday night. "When I got there with my company," Captain Daily said, "the fire had been extinguished by the Fire Department. I left in charge Lieutenant Sanders. Sanders was relieved by Frank Engel, who was left at the building with a Holmes detective and Mr. Udall, a member of the firm. Between 10:30 and 11 o'clock Engel was relieved by John J. Mahoney. In the mean time a Pinkerton detective, Captain Frederick M. Roesech, was also there. Frederick Grimm relieved Mahoney, returned to headquarters at 10:30 o'clock Saturday, and reported that there was no fire insurance on the place. He heard no report from any of the employees of the Udall company that the place had been robbed."

The robbery was discovered by the secretary about 9:30 o'clock. It had been the habit of Mr. Kirby to open the store between 7 and 8 o'clock, but having been at the fire the greater part of the night he was late in getting to the store the next morning. When he found, at 9:30 o'clock, that the trays which he and Miss Lucey had put in the safe the night before were gone he at first thought Mr. Udall or another member of the firm who had been at the fire had put them in the vault in the cellar. When he discovered this not to be a fact he reported to Police Headquarters. This was about 10 o'clock. Fire Marshal Prial, who made an investigation as to the origin of the fire, had not made his report, so far as could be learned, last night.

William Barthman, who is connected with the jewelry firm, said yesterday afternoon that the robbery was fully covered by insurance. The Loyal Company, of England, he said, insured the stock for \$50,000. In reply to the insurance company being liable should they fail to prove that a burglary was committed, he replied that no such proof was necessary.

Samuel B. Diehl, superintendent of the Pinkerton detective agency, said his office would issue a statement to-day. Mr. Kirby was seen last night at his furnished room, at No. 28 West 159th street, where he lives with the family of Walter See. He refused to make any further statement.

DRY DAY IN JERSEY CITY

Saloonkeepers Wary Because
of License Renewals.

The excise law was enforced more rigidly in Jersey City yesterday than on any Sunday in months. Many saloons were closed, but the town was not dry by any means, except for the stranger.

The risk attending excise law violations is said to be greater under the commission form of government. The power is now vested in one man, not many as heretofore, and the church folk have been insistent that the Sunday law be enforced.

The saloon license year ends with this month, and the possibility of being denied licenses if complaint is made against them caused the saloonkeepers to exercise much circumspection in Sunday sell-



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THE FALL OF LUNA. 42 St. Convent

ADRIANOPE. 42 St. Convent

CHING LING FOOL. 42 St. Convent

17 BIG ACTS.

ASTOR. 42 St. Convent

"QUO VADIS?" Photo Drama.

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